The Life of a Christian:

A

SERMON

On the Occasion of the

DEATH

OF

His ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE GEORGE

O F

DENMARK.

Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

Who departed this Life at Kensington, October the 28th, 1708.

Preached in His Royal Highness's Chappel at St. James's, on the 21st of November following,

By ANTONY WILLIAM BOEHM, Late Chaplain to His Royal Highness.

Row done into English.

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in Bartholomew-Close

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Coloss. III. vers. iii. iv.

Te are Dead, and your Life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ who is our Life shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in Glory.

H E Consideration of Publick Calamities and Judgments is never out of Season. the loss of Eminent and Publick Persons influencing the Affairs of Kingdoms, and ferving their Country in a Free and Generous Manner, is none of the least, so it deserveth a more particular Reflection, whenever it befals a Nation. Things of this Nature are not to be looked upon as meer Cafualties; but to be traced to the very first and moving Principle, even Almighty God himself, without whom there is no Evil in a City, Amos 3. 6. The neglect of this Consideration, is what God himself complains of Isaiah 57. 1: The Righteous perisheth, and no Man layeth it to Heart: And Merciful Men are taken away, none considering, that the Righteous is taken away from the Evil to come. Providence is like a Wheel; and the whole train of Humane Affairs like a long thread wound up by a Sovereign Power, and by the fame most regularly worked off again. But our Eye being too foon dazled by the Glorious display of Divine Providence, or too weak to look into the bottom thereof, we are apt to think it passes through Numberless lefs Turnings and Windings; when, if rightly confidered, it goeth on all along in a most regular and com-

posed Way.

Hence it will be very necessary, that in great Revolutions, Changes and Occurrences, we learn to look through the outward Court into the Sanctuary itself; and through all the Clouds gathered about us, into the more ferene and composed Regions of the Designs of an over-ruling Providence. This was David's Practice, when he knew not, how to get out of the many intricate Affairs he was under; the Eye of his Reason being too short-sighted, and the Dispensations of Providence too deep. And fo it is: The Natural Man tires himfelf with a World of painful Conclusions and Inferences at fome great and uncommon change: But not being able to come to the bottom thereof, he fpends himself in Fruitless and Uneasie Speculations, and after a long and tedious Turmoil, he falls back into his own dark Center, having increased the grief and anguish his Soul before labour'd under. The reason is, the Power of reflecting being fet a work, he makes many farfetched inferences; which render the Affliction more acute, and the Impression both of the present and future Evil more lasting upon the Mind.

This is the Method of Humane Reason, which any one may easily perceive, is attended with a Multiplicity of anxious Thoughts and Apprehensions. But a true Christian, hath a far better Secret of judging of Publick Calamities. He doth not pretend to dispute about the abstruse Workings of Providence. He penetrates into the hidden recesses of the Wisdom of God, and makes many a noble discovery, which the Natural Man is an utter stranger to. All this he doth by the Singleness of the Eye of Faith, which directs him to look beyond the Clouds of Assistion, and to repose

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his Soul in the Love, Mercy, and Almighty Power of God.

The Reason why I begin my Discourse with this Consideration, is the Solemnity of this present Day, appointed for our mutual Comfort and Edification, after the much lamented Death of His ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE GEORGE of DEN-MARK, &c. The Prophet bids us to consider and . lay to Heart, when Righteous and Merciful Men be taken away. For Righteous Men who stand in the gap, and make up the hedge, being removed and taken from us; we have too much reason to fear, that the Judgments of God will foon overtake us. Now the Practice of true RELIGION and Piety, being alone able to support us under the most pressing load of Humane Mifery, I'll endeavour, in the opening of my Text, to enlarge somewhat more upon the LIFE of a CHRISTIAN, under the four following Particulars:

I. The Preparation to a Christian Life.

II. The Nature and Properties of a Christian Life.

III. The Spring and Chief Cause thereof; And

IV. It's End.

First Then, I'll endeavour to explain the Preparation or Preparatory work towards a true Christian Life.

The Text fays: Ye are Dead ..

Death is the First Step towards Life. This may seem a Paradox to such as are unacquainted with that two-fold Life of a Christian; viz. the Life of Sin, and of Holines; the former of which is continually declining, and the other daily more and more reviving and gathering strength by the decay of the former. The Scripture explaines this Mysterious Life and Death by divers

vers Expressions, all tending to the same Purpose. One time 'tis faid, that the Flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the Flesh, Gal. 5. 17. In another Place the Apostle chargeth, us to put off the old Man, and to put on the new Man, Eph. 4. 22, 24. Thus we find Words scattered here and there through the whole Body of Scripture, fetting out these two Springs of Life, moving within, and manifesting themselves by their Fruits and Emanations without. Thus Sin and Grace, Adam and Christ, Darkness and Light; the natural Man and the spiritual Man, and a great many more Terms grounded in Scripture, clear up unto us the Genius, Nature, Disposition, Movings and Workings of both of these Lives. I think 'tis plain enough without enlarging upon it, which of these ought to die, and which ought to live in a Christian. 'Tis true, when the Apostle, in his Application to the Colossians, says, Te are dead, he doth not tell us, unto what, but leaves this to our own further Enquiry, giving in other Places a fuller Account of this preparatory Work to a Christian Life. We may truly fay, that a Christian must pass through many Deaths. before the Life of Grace be restored to its first Power and Energy.

I'll mention for the present a twofold Death, he must undergo for the Recovery of his spiritual Life. In the first place, he must die unto Sin, according to Rom. 6. 2: How shall we, that are dead to Sin, live any longer therein? Sin is the most destructive Evil of the Life of Grace. Wherever it gets the upper Hand, it layeth waste all that is good in the Soul; Sin being the Head and the Spring of all other Evils, nay, the only Evil, we must needs die unto, if ever we desire to live unto God. If ye be dead unto Sin, ye are dead to all that is Evil. For what we commonly look upon as the greatest Evil, is no Evil at all, if Sin be removed from it. And again, what People generally ad-

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mire as a Compesition of all Manner of Happiness, is no Happiness at all, if Sin any way mingles with it. Thus if we lose all that we have in this World, 'tis no Loss, if we keep from Sin. And if we should gain the whole World, it would be no Gain, if Sin accompanies it. And to fum up all in a Word: Is not Death generally looked upon as the Terror of all Terrors? And truly it is fo. But the Reason is plain. Sin armeth Death with its Sting; nay, the Sting of Death is Sin, 1 Cor. 15. 56. Take away the Sting; and you take away the Terror. Now Death puts on quite another Face. 'Tis now a Sleep, a happy Paffage out of the Prison of the Body, into perfect Freedom; out of an earthly House, wherein the better Part groans, to a Building of God, an House not made with Hands, eternal in the Heavens, 2 Cor. 5. 1, 2. 'Tis in vain, to muster up a long Train of Arguments against the Fear of Death, or to write whole Volumes against the Terrors thereof: If you don't die unto Sin, you lose your Labour in endeavouring to argue your felves out of the Fears of Death. Fear and Anguish will soon return upon you, and perhaps give double Strokes, to convince you, that it is not Philosophy, not a moral honest Life, but the glad Tidings of the great Redemption, wrought by Christ, and a living, operative, and effectual Faith in him, that delivers the Soul from this Bondage. Not Reason, but FAITH is the Victory that overcometh the World, (I John 5.4.) and all the terrifying Powers of Darkness, and even Death it self.

Another Death a Christian is to pass through, is the Death unto the Law. Tis said, the Sting of Death is Sin, and the Strength of Sin is the Law. Sin can't be weakened, whilst it gathers Strength from the Law. Nor can you take away the Sting of the Death, except you be removed from the ruling Power of the Law. This affords us an Occasion, to insist somewhat longer upon the twofold State of a Christian; one being the State under the

Law.

'Law, and the other under the Gospel. A Consideration both useful and necessary for a fuller Discovery of the inward State of one's Soul, and of the Works derived from thence. As foon as the LAW exerts its Power in awakening a Sinner, it gives him a profound Infight into the more interiour Depth of his depraved State. It doth not chiefly manifest the outward Spots adhering to one's Life and Conversation, but the inward Seed, the Spring and vitiated Principle, from whence all Manner of Enormities and Deviations do proceed. Even the whole Design of Redemption, to which the Law prepares the Mind, is not so much to rectifie our Works, as our Natures; not to model the Fruit of the Tree, as to put a new Life into the Tree it self. In a Word: the Productive and moving Principle of our Actions is to be changed, cleanfed and purified. First make the Tree good, and then its Fruit shall be good too. And our Lord in his Answer to the inquisitive Nicodemus, did not fpeak of performing a great many fine Actions, which were feemingly good enough already; but with a double Asseveration tells him, that he must be born again, if he would fee (and act in) the Kingdom of God. Now the first Work of the Difpensation of the Law is, to give the Soul a Sense, not of the depraved Works, but of the depraved Nature. And this is the Reason, that the Law is called spiritual, Rom. 7. 14. since it discovers the hidden Spring of Corruption, and requires the cleanfing of the more interior Faculties of the Mind.

The Soul being thoroughly struck with a lively Sense of her lapsed Condition, is not out of Danger yet. She comes to know her Distemper, but doth not see whence to setch Means for her Cure. For though the Gospel be revealed in the Letter of Scripture, 'tis entirely a Mystery to a Soul, wrapt up in her natural Darkness, and blinded by the Mist of so many Passions.

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raised by the Workings of the Law. 'Tis true, there is an unexhausted Stock in the Treasury of the Gospel. to enrich poor Sinners; and Balm enough in Gilead, to heal all our Sores; but if a due and regular Application be wanting, neither of 'em will make us happy. Here the Soul is toffed to and fro, and doth not know, what Measures to take in so critical a Juncture of Time. Nature, unwilling to feel any longer the sharp and grating Impressions of the Law; doth what she can, to shake off this uneafie Yoke, and to regain her wonted Liberty. But the Father, whose Work this is, endeavours to draw the Soul to the Son, (John 6. 44.) to be quickened by him. Adam gives an Instance of these inward Transactions soon after the Fall. No fooner heard he the Voice of the Lord, but he hid himself among the Trees. He felt, that God was a confuming Fire, and fo endeavoured to escape from him, not knowing, that all his Steps were

Steps to a greater Destruction.

This is still the Temper, or rather the Distemper of the fallen Soul. The Lord calls by the Voice of the Law; but the Soul shrinks back thereat. The Reason is, because she begins to be sensible both of her Maladies, and of the Cure the must pass through. There is such a Complication of Evils infecting the very Vitals, that the Soul is at a stand, not knowing, whether to go on and to fubmit to a Cure fo troublesome to Nature; or whether to step back and to patch up the Wounds, as well as she can, with some beggerly Rags of Self-Righteousness and fhining Ceremonies. Now she tries one way, now another. Now the takes Recourse to all her former Works. and looking upon them with the magnifying and multiplying Glass of Self-Love, endeavours to pacifie thereby the Roarings of an awakened Conscience. But the Law stepping in, and pressing hard upon her, tells her, that all Works done by the Spirit of Bondage and a flavish Fear, are of no Account before God; the Fountain being corrupted from whence they were deriv'd. Thus falls

to the ground one of the greatest supports, the Soul thought to rest in; and the Physick, instead of giving ease, exasperates the Wound, which it was to bind up. Now honest REASON comes in and offers to argue the Soul into a Composedness, and to calm and cure the many ulcerous Passions she labours under. And indeed the having kept a wonderful activity, even after the Fall, winds herself now and then into the Mind, with so specious promises of Life, that 'tis a wonder to fee, how eagerly the Soul takes in the Remedy prescribed by Her. Reason hath so many Turnings and Windings, fuch a Plaufibleness in arguing, that before a Man is acquainted with her finister Practices, he thinks truly, she will perform the Cure, and calm the uproar of the diffempered Passions. But the Glory and Brightness of the Law, darting into the Mind, foon convinces the Soul, that from the Sole of the Foot, even unto the Head, (from the Sensitive Life plunged into earthly Pleasures, to the Natural Life, adorned with all the fine Flourishes of Wit and Reason) There is no Soundness in it; but Wounds, and Bruises, and putrifying Sores; not closed, neither bound up, neither mollifyed with Ointment, Isa. 1. 6. The Soul hearing this hard Sentence pass'd upon corrupted Nature, by Divine Writ, nay, feeling the Truth of it within Her own Breast, begins to question the fair Promises of Reason.

For what cause is there, that Reason should plead a Privilege and Exemption from that universal Inundation of Evil, broke in after the Fall upon all the Faculties of the Soul, and destroying the whole Image of God thereof? Is it possible, that one Corruption should sweep away another, and one dirty Hand wash the other clean? 'Tis true, there are left some ruinous pieces and weak Impressions in the immoss Center of the Soul, called by the Apostle Conscience: But these are only tokens, that there was once a Fine and Stately Build-

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ing, but now all razed and tall'n to the Ground. And as for the Truth, which is still glimmering after the Fall, 'tis fo far from being able to help it felf, that it is held and blocked up by Unrighteousness, (Rom. 1. 18.) and if not supported by a higher Power to make its way through all those fierce Obstacles that surround it, it will be kept a constant Prisoner, tho' at last it may prove a Merciless Tormentor of the Soul, whose constant Monitor it was to mind the Hour of Visitation, and to lay hold on the

tender of Grace in time.

The Soul confidering this under the Brightness of the Law, (for the Law hath as well a Brightness, as the Gospel, but it is a terrible one, 2 Cor. 3. 13.) feeth indeed her eminent Pedigree, but likewise the shameful Loss thereof, which can't be repaired but by a high Hand. For the her Faculties have kept fomething of her primitive Activity, yet being under the Bondage of Sin, they are like the Children of Israel in Egypt, who spent their activity in Building Treasure-Cities to Pharaoh, that great hater of God. The activity of the, Mind is not bad in it felf, if it did but act in a good Soil. But fince it is over-swayed by the Tyrannical Power of Sin, Activity, Sharpness and Quickness of Parts serves now only to make daily Additions to the stock of Original depravity laid up within. In this Condition the Soul is like unto a Horse fall'n into the Mire: The more this struggles and stamps, beats and works, the deeper it works it felf into the Bog, which might easily be help'd out on't, if it did suffer its Rider to come near it, and apply fuch Means, as were proper for its Relief. Thus we fee, what a dangerous Engine unsanstified activity is, and yet how it may prove very serviceable, if purifyed from Sin, and governed by a Divine Principle. All these Resections lay the Soul very low. She is hereby beaten away from those false rests

rests she is used to have recourse to. She is tossed up and down with a World of dubious Perplexities. For is that which she took for a healing Medicine, proves a Distemper, how great must the Distemper it self be? And if the Light be Darkness, how great must Darkness it self be? This Work of the Law makes the offence abound; (Rom. 5. 20.) it puts Sin into Motion, (Rom. 7. 5.) and makes it exceeding Sinful; (vers. 13.) consequently the Law worketh Wrath, (Rom. 4. 15.) Here the Word is like a Hammer that breaketh the Rock in Pieces, Jer. 23. 29. nay, Killeth and Preacheth

up Condemnation, 2 Cor. 3. 6, 9.

No doubt, every one must look upon this as a State very woful. And yet is this Death the way to Life. This Brokenness of Heart, is the only soil that receives the influences of the quickening Grace of Christ. For where Sin abounds, there (and so no where else) Grace doth much more abound. In this contrite Heart JESUS CHRIST, the Foundation of the whole structure of a truly Christian Life, is laid. This is the strait Gate, and the narrow way, the Soul must not fublist in, but pass through to the pleasant Gospelpath strewed with the Flowers of Divine Promises. This is cutting and killing work, preceeding the Law of the Spirit of Life. 'Tis the sharp Winter-season, wherein all feems dead, cold and filent, but is fucceeded by the Time of Singing (Cant. 2. 12.) and plenty of never fading Flowers.

Happy is the Soul that proves faithful under this Dispensation! Though it be sharp and toilsome, yet she ought not to be overhasty, to remove out on't. For in this she must be ripened for the sweet Dispensation of the GOSPEL, which is the Law of the Spirit of Life, Rom. 8. 2. Here she must learn to be Poor in Spirit, that afterwards she may grow Rich in Grace.

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She may sooner outwait the hour of God, than outrun it. And tho' it feems, that with all her Endeavours and Applications she toils but in the Night, without enjoying as much as the sparkling of one Star, to steer her course by; yet this ought not to make her give over. For Christ will certainly appear in his time, at whose Word and Power all will go well. These are the fearching Trials the Soul is put to, before the must expect to be intrusted with the Mysteries of the Kingdom. She must submit to this discipline, that afterwards she may Fight the more lawfully under the Banner of Love. And tho' these Ways seem crooked to Reason, yet they are very strait in the eye of God. No Soul that is truly concern'd for her Spiritual Welfare, must offer to break loose before the time from so useful a Discipline. Nay, the Law is an Husband to the Soul, and he being wedded to him, dareth not make any divorce from him, unless she will be reputed an Adulteress. Death alone divorceth her from the Dominion of the Law. Alas! How many a Conversion proves abortive for want of holding out under this preparatory stroke! In a Word: The Law must die unto the Soul, and the Soul by the Law must die unto the Law, that is, to the constraining and condemning Power thereof; that she may be married to another, and be endued by the Spirit of Christ with a free and ready principle of Obedience, Rom. 7. 1, 2, 3. Gal. 2. 10. And from this Death to Sin and to the Law, springs up LIFE, whose Nature and Property is the Second particular to be considered here.

II. As for the Nature of this Life, 'tis said in the first place 'tis hid. It was a Spiritual Death, the first branch of my Text spoke of. Now the Apostle comes to the Life, resulting from thence, which is no less C 2 Spiri-

Spiritual, than the previous Death it felf was. Your Things that are hidden and Life is hid. are generally much fearched after; but those that are obvious to every one's fense, are made light of by their being exposed too much. We read, that the Man finding a Treasure hid in a Field, went and fold all that he had and bought the Field. Which represents to us the inestimable worth and value of the Kingdom of God, and of the truly Christian Life, if rightly considered. The most facred Vessels of the old Covenant, were kept in the Tabernacle, called the Holiest of all, behind the Second Veil, Heb. 9. And the Ark of Testimony is said to be covered with a Veil; and this had put on the covering of Badgers-skins, and this again was overspead with a Cloath of Blue; Num. 4. 5, 6. So that there was covering over covering, and the Ark of God dwelled within Curtains, 2 Sam. 7. 2. And do we think, that all these coverings were perhaps to keep the Vessels clean, and to have 'em fecured against the common Injuries of Wind and Weather? The Rites and Ceremonies of the Old Law were Types and Figures to us of greater Things. The faying of St. Paul may be writ over each of 'em: This is an allegory. The outside made up of Skins and Coverings was exposed to every one's Eye; but the infide to fuch only as were duly qualified for a nearer view thereof. This is a Glorious Character of the Wisdom of God, keeping thereby her Mysteries from the Profanation of polluted Hands and Eyes. The Natural Man receiveth not the Things of God, and he can't know 'em, because they must be SPIRITU ALLY discerned, 1 Cor. 2. 14. Spiritual Things require a Spiritual Understanding. But if Things Spiritual be discern'd by the Natural Judgment, fuch as it is after the Fall, they then are strangely misrepresented, and put on quite another Face, though not in themselves, yet

in the Understandings of those, that are in search after them. There is no Proportion betwixt the Natural Understanding receiving the Impressions of Spiritual Things, and the Spiritual Things themselves.

The Natural Understanding is too narrow, and the Law of God exceeding broad, Psalm. 119. 96. One must be adapted to the other. The receiving Faculty must be wonderfully enlarged, widened, purished, and so made suf-

ceptible of Divine Impressions.

The Natural Understanding is strangely active and busy, to dive into these hidden Things, without the Pains of being modelled a-new. It beats about it with undefatigable activity, toils and works Day and Night, studies and reasons about Theological Affairs. still it is a Mystery to him. Your Life is hid, and truly it remains hid, if not looked after with an Eye fuited to the Extensiveness of Divine Affairs. St. Paul speaks of a breadth, and length, and depth, and height, Eph. 3. 18. and how is it possible, to reach them with the shallow Dimensions of the Natural Understanding? And for this Reason the Apostle in the forgoing Verses bowed his Knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; that he would first grant to the Ephesians, according to the Riches of his Glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner Man; that Christ might dwell in their Hearts by Faith; that they might be rooted and grounded in love. And now! Why doth the Apostle so earnestly require such a high strain of Divine Operations? Why will he have his Ephesians so powerfully ftrengthened? Why rooted and grounded in love? Why will he have Christ dwell in their Hearts? Truly, for no other reason, but that they might be able, (iva e signons) to comprehend and to KNOW. First, he will have 'em feel, and then Know. Knowledge hath a long train going before it, and a longer following it. There must be the

the inner Man; there must be the Indwelling of Christ; there must be a Being rooted and grounded in Love; and then at last springs up KNOWLEDGE, as the noble Product of a Soil cultivated by fo many gracious Influences of the Spirit of God. And such a Knowledge, resulting from the Coherence of these divine Operations, is the Beginning of the glorious Display of the hidden Life, if not to others, yet to the Soul herfelf. This is a lively, favory, experimental and affectionate Knowledge. And these are the Steps to come at it. Without this wonderful Order gradually displayed in a Soul, all remains hidden. And though it may feem now and then that a Man hath a large Stock of Knowledge, yet not being inwardly digested, it lieth like a dead Weight in the Memory, and affords no folid Nourishment to the Soul. 'Tis a fort of a Geographical or Historical Knowledge, enriching the Memory and other inferior Faculties with a Set of fine Notions, but never transforming the Will and Mind into the Image of God it felf, which is the only true Character of a divine and practical Knowledge. Luther compares the Knowledge of a true Christian to the Windows of Solomon's Temple, which are reported to have been broad within, and narrow without, I Kings 6. This, fays he, is an Allegory, explained 1 Cor. 2. 14, 15. The spiritual Man knows all, and looks a great way about, but is himself not known by any. Now as this Life it self is hidden to the natural Man, so likewise is the Manner of obtaining it a Secret, he is unacquainted with.

Nicodemus is an Instance how ignorant natural Men are in this Matter. No sooner did he hear of being born again, but the natural Birth recurring to his Mind, he judges it to be impossible. But our Lord discoursed of another kind of Birth, which is from above; but he being a Stranger to an higher Principle than what deprayed

Nature affordeth, puts a carnal Conftruction upon all the Words of Christ, notwithstanding the Quickness of his natural Parts and great Preferment he had in the World. So ignorant are Men, even of the most shining Parts and most honest Life, if it comes to the spiritual. Part of Religion. They don't know the very Rudiments thereof. For as the natural Birth is an Entrance into the World; fo is Regeneration the very Inlet into the fpiritual Life. And as by being born into the World, we, in Process of Time, become capable of making many Discoveries of, and Observations upon natural things; fo by being born of God, we are daily more and more fitted for discovering the hidden things of his Kingdom; growing up into him in all things which is the

Head, even CHRIST.

As the Life it felf, and the Manner of obtaining it, is hidden, so are likewise its Effects and Operations. An Instance thereof is at large recorded John 4. Our Lord in his Application to the Woman of Samaria, most gloriously fets out the noble Effects of the Life of Grace. He calls it a living Water. He tells her, that whofo drinketh of it, shall never thirst, but that this Water shall be in him a Well of Water springing up into everlasting Life. But the poor Soul! being immers'd into the fensitive Life, had her Faculties so much dulled, that the spiritual Sense of that instructive Discourse was quite hid from her. Our Bleffed Saviour enlarges upon the Life and Water of Grace; endeavouring to give her a Sense of it; but she all along answered of Jacob's Well, obvious to her Sense, and of his Children and Cattle that drank thereof. As the Lord recommended the Water of Life, so she magnified Jacob's Well, thinking that none went beyond it. In fine, we fee, that as Nicodemus was an Example of the Weakness and Insufficiency of the Rational Principle: so the Samaritan Woman proves an Instance Instance of the Sensitive Life, and of the many incumbrances hanging about it, and obstructing its free Inter-

course with God.

Hidden is also the Food of this spiritual Life. The Lord said to the Disciples themselves: I have Meat to eat, that ye know not of. And they still supposing, that some Body had brought him ought to eat; he replied: My Meat is to do the Will of him that fent me, and to finish his Work. So it is with a truly Christian Soul. The more fhe acts by the Impulse of this Life; the more the inward Life it felf is nourished up thereby. To him that overcometh, will I give to eat of the hidden Manna, Revel. 2. 17. This Manna is nothing else but a sweet Composition of the many Gospel-Promises; which, given to Beginners, is called a fincere Milk of the Word, recommended by the Apostle for this very Purpose, that we may grow thereby, 1 Pet. 2. 2. 'Tis not the Law, for this killeth; but the Gospel that raises and revives the finking Spirits of the Soul. Hence the Work of a Minister, is rather to preach the Gospel, and to display the Riches and attractive Beauty of the divine Promises, than to preach up a long Train of legal Duties, without affording any spiritual Food for enabling the Soul for the due Performance thereof. One has the Character of an Instructor, (I Cor. 4. 15.) but the other has the Prerogative of a Father, who, as St. Paul tells us, first begets Children by the Gospel, and then trains them up under the faving Influence of the Love of God. This evangelical Display cleanses the Soul more than all the terrible Threatnings of the Law ever can do; St. Paul himself making Use of so moving an Argument, 2 Cor. 7. 1: Having therefore these Promises, let us cleanse our selves from all Filthiness of Flesh and Spirit, perfecting Holiness in the Fear of God.

Another Character of the spiritual Life is, that it is hid with Christ. You are dead, and your Life is hid WITH CHRIST. That is, as the Life of Christ is hid from the Eve of the World, so likewise your Life is hid. We may either take it for the Life of Christ, whilst he was conversing in this World; or for his Life, which he now enjoys at the right Hand of God: 'Tis every way a hidden and mysterious Life. How hidden was his Life in the Days of his Humiliation? How mean and contemptible in the Eye of the World? All which may afford Plenty of heavenly Doctrine to a Soul, that wishes to be as he was in the World, and to order her Steps according to the Example left her by Christ, 1 Pet. 2. 21. He lived in a State of Humiliation Thirty Three Years and a Half. How hidden were these Years? not only the Days of his Childhood, but his whole Age up to the Thirtieth Year, were so hidden, that there is hardly any Notice taken at all, of what he then did. Only his Twelfth Year is fignalized by a few instructive Transactions. After this, there is no more of him, but what is faid, Luke 2. 51: He went down with his Parents, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them. So that it feems, the whole Interval from the Twelfth to the Thirtieth Year of his Life, was intirely spent in learning Obedience; he himself bearing no other Character, than that of a Carpenter's Son; till at last, at the Entrance of his ministerial Function, he was manifested with Power and Spirit, now to accomplish the glorious Work he was designed for.

Thus we see, what a Veil there was drawn over his Life, and yet having all along a wonderful Treasure within him, and going about a Work which the very Angels desire to look into. Here his divine Nature residing within him, was kept under the Curtains, and hid from the Eye of the World. It was clouded with

many Infirmities, with Thirst and Hunger, with Toil and Weariness, with various Insults and Temptations of the Devil, with Spight and Contempt of the World. He came in the Likeness of sinful Flesh, made himself of no Reputation, took upon him the Form of a Servant, and was made in the Likeness of Men, and was obedient unto Death, even the Death of the Cross it self, Rom. 8. 3. Phil. 2. 7, 8. Nay, if we should trace the various Steps of his Life, it would certainly appear, that his Life was more and more hid almost every Day, by Reason of the many Prejudices People took up against him. At last he expired on the Cross, his Enemies thinking his Life was now not

only hid, but utterly flain and extirpated.

This is a general Draught of the hidden Life of Christ. which our Life ought likewise to be conformed unto. There is a Fellowship of his Sufferings, and a Conformableness unto his Death. There must be a Likeness betwixt the Head and the Members, if ever there shall follow Love and Union. As Christ suffered, so must we fuffer with him, Phil. 3. 10. As he was crucified, fo must we be crucified WITH him, Rom. 6. 6. As he died, fo must we die WITH him, Rom. 6.8. and be planted in the Likeness of his Death, Ver. 5. As he was buried, fo must we be buried WITH him by Baptism into Death, Ver. 4. that fo at last the whole Body of Sin may be destroyed by the Power of his Death, and the new Man raised up with him, by the Power of his Refurrection. Thus we fee, how constantly the Scripture combines the Members with the Head, and the Branches with the Vine, and will needs have one conformed to the other. Whofoever breaks to pieces this divine Chain, breaks the Chain of all the Dispensations appointed for the Recovery of the Soul, and unhinges the very Fundamentals of Salvation. But whofoever passes through these hidden Regions of the Life and Death of Christ, will foon

foon be acquainted with the Nature of Christian Religion, and look for its Manifestation, not on this Side of

the Grave, but in the World to come.

Another Character of a Christian Life is, that it is hid in GOD. Your Life is hid with Christ IN GOD. Jewels are generally kept in the fafest Places, and not put into careless Hands. The hidden Life, which true Believers are Partakers of, is the richest Jewel they can be entrusted with. It comes from God, and yet remains in God. For of him, and through him, and into him are all things, Rom. 11. 36. This is that noble Circulation, by the Means whereof the divine Graces conveyed into the Soul, return constantly into the Fountain-Head, from whence they were derived. Thus is the Life of a Christian kept in God; it can never rest, till it return to its primitive Source and Element. The Water which Christ giveth, is in the Believer a Well of Water, springing up into everlasting Life, and moving continually and gradually back, like Rivulets to the Sea, never refting in any thing but God himself. And tho' it hath many Emanations, diffusing it felf through the whole spiritual Body of Christ, and every Member in particular; yet at last it returns into God, and the Root of it is still hid in him. Hence we may compare a Christian's Life to a fruitful Tree; for tho' his Life and Root be hid in God, yet it is at the same time wonderfully branched out in these inferior Regions, for the mutual Enjoyment of his Fellow-Creatures.

But here one might think, how it was possible, that our Life should approach unto God; who being a confuming Fire, and dwelling in a Light, which no Man can approach unto, our frail Nature would rather shrink back at so glorious a Being, than attempt to approach it. But this will fuller be answered, by consi-

dering our Third Particular, viz.

III. The Vital Principle and Cause of the spiritual Life, expressed in the following Words of the Text: When Christ OUR LIFE shall appear. 'Tis frequent in Scripture, that Christ is called LIFE. As John 14. 6. I am the Way, the Truth, and the LIFE. And Chap. 11. 25. I am the Resurrection and the Life. Again, I John 5. 20. he is called the true God and eternal Life. In other Places he bears the fame Title, with some little Alteration or Addition. Thus 'tis faid John 1. 14. in him was Life, and the Life was the Light of Men. And I John 5. 11. This is the Remard that God hath given to us, eternal Life; and this Life is in his Son. John 6. 35, 48. he calls himfelf the Bread of Life, and Vers. 51. The living Bread come down from Heaven, and having so powerful a Virtue Within it, that if any Man eat of this Bread, he shall live for ever. He is called the Tree of Life, Rev. 2. 7. with abundance of other fignificative Expressions. But let all these Expressions be never so high and majestick in themfelves, they will prove at last but dry and insipid to a thirsty Soul, born down by the dead Weight of Sin and Corruption. To talk to a Man almost starved, of abundance of choice Dishes and a rich Man's Table, will rather cast him down yet lower, than give any Refreshment to his broken Spirits. So it is with a Soul hungry and thirsty after some spiritual Refreshment, but quite ignorant whom to apply to for Relief. The Law giveth no Life, nor is it able to nourish it, if once given. the Gospet, as hinted before, is a Mystery kept secret fince the World began. And tho' now made manifest by the Scriptures, yet the way leading thereto, being fo little known, and used by so few, 'tis no Wonder, that many a Soul goeth on in a starving Condition for want of spiritual Nourishment, drawn from the true Fountain of Life.

A Christian must pass two Rocks in his way to Life, and take Care lest, by an irregular Application of Christ, and the Redemption purchased by him, he suffer Shipwrack. The best Medicine, if carelesty applied, may kill and not cure. Some will hear nothing of Christ dying FOR them; but with a fort of Disdain reject this Doctrine, insisting only upon Christ within. Others, with as

much

much both fervency and irregularity, Preach up Christ as dying FOR us, but neglect to direct us to him as the Author of the Spiritual Life within us. Each Party preaches him but by halves, and breaking thus asunder the chain of the Divine Oeconomy, inseparably linked together, make hardly any real step towards the Conversion of Souls. The safest way in this grand Affair is, to have our eye fix'd upon the unerring Method of the Apostle himself. He joineth both together, leading us to the experimental Knowledge of Christ within us, and dying for us. And how should Christ live in us, if he, by dying for us, had not first purchased the Gift of the Spirit of God, to cleanse the Heart, and to make it sit for him to dwell in?

CHRIST in this Divine Order being now become the LIFE of a Soul, is the very first and vital Principle of all really good Works. I fay of Works really good. For tho' humane Reason, joined to the natural activity of a Man, may produce abundance of Works feemingly good: Yet all these being done up only in a shining form, and wrought by the Principle of Natural Honesty, are but dead Works, destitute of all intrinsick Life and worth; and to make the best of 'em, are but as many counterfeited pieces of Spiritual Actions. Nay, if a Soul be truly united to, and engrafted into Christ, as a living Branch into the Vine, she then still acts by the principle of Faith; and Reason, though in some measure restored, is but a Hand-Maid to this fublimer principle, to dispatch such Orders as are given for the right fetling of Things belonging to the outward Court of a Christian's Life. tho' some flashes of the Divine Life may now and then dart down into the Region of Reason, and the rest of the more exterior Faculties, yet all this is of no Steadiness. 'Tis a flash which is soon gone; and the opening resulting from thence, affords but a shady wavering Light. For the

the Light of Grace strikes in upon the inferiour Faculties of the Soul, which being not fully purified, it contracts some Filth; wherefore the Representations and Impressions the Mind receives from thence, are very imperfect, having too great an allay of an Earthly and Natural Principle. But if this Ray of Divine Light be quite overcome by the weight of corrupted reason, it then leaves a Knowledge behind it, which is felfish, partial, inconftant, over-bufy, bold, fenfual, envious, earthly, attended with Strife and Bitterness, Pride, and Contempt of others, and a Multitude of other evil Works. Such a fad mixture of Impressions, very much tinctures and viciates the discerning faculty of the Mind, by the glaring Lustre it carries with it. It is very busy about the Understanding and Fancy; impregnating them with plenty of Spiritual Notions, but leaving the Will under the Bondage of Sin and Self-love.

Certainly CHRIST can never be the Life of these. Notions, that are confiftent with fuch a brood of Sinful Passions. Whatever comes from him, returns to him. In him was Life, and the Life was the Light of Men, Joh. 1. 4. First a Life in the Will, and then a Light in the Understanding. It puts the Will into a Submisfive and Obedient frame, and runs like a Divine Vein through all the Actions of a Christian. This is attended with the true Dispensation of the Gospel, and this with a free and ready Spirit, Psalm. 51. 12. with a delight in the Law of God, Psalm. 1. 2. with Life and Immortality, 2 Tim. 1. 10. with the Law of Liberty, Jam. 2. 12. with Peace, Eph. 6. 15. with comfort, Isai. 61. 2. with the Love of Christ, that now more constraineth the Soul, than all other Laws, 2 Cor. 5. 14. And thus

Christ proves a Life to the WILL.

After this it infinuates into the Understanding a Divine Light. This Light is serene, calm, single, unconstrained. constrained, modest, impartial, large and extensive, pure and chaft. It purifies all the Faculties of the Soul, and makes 'em subservient to the MAIN SCOPE of a Christian Life. Thus Christ proves Life to the Understanding. The IMAGINATION stored with false and superficial Images, is cleanfed thereby and fitted up for receiving more folid and substantial Ideas. The MEMORY is discharged of those vicious Impressions which have crept into it by Worldly Education, Conversation, and other irregular Customs; and being thus emptied, there is treasured up in it a lively Knowledge of Christ. This is a Knowledge, for the excellency whereof a Man counts all Things but loss, Phil. 3. 8. and escapes thereby the Pollutions of the World, 2 Pet. 2. 20. It is attended with a keeping of the Commandments of God, I John 2. 4. and other Divine Characters. It is likewise filled with such Heavenly Notions, as favour of the Love of God, and are fit to afford matter for Spiritual Discourse and Meditation. Instead of vain and triffing Stories, it now gathers in Examples of God's Love and Providence, and of his particular Difpensations in the Conversion of Souls, as so many fragrant Flowers, for its spiritual Recreation. Christ proves Life to the MEMORY. Should we turn to the very outward Court, I mean the Body and the sensitive Life, which there most visibly appears, 'tis certain, that Christ must have an influence upon it too. Know ye not, that your Body is the Temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? Is not this Expostulation, 1 Cor. 6. 19. chap. 3. 17. against those who by defiling their Bodies destroy the Temple of God? These extravagant desires and cravings of the Senses are powerfully restrain'd and kept in by the Life of Christ; that so by their confinement the Mind may act the more free and ready in its more important

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portant Concerns. And thus Christ proves Life to the conduct of the Body, and the sensitive Life it is generally too much led by.

It would now be time to handle the Fourth Particular,

viz.

The END of a Christian's Life, to put the Crown and Top-stone on so noble a Building, as is rais'd by the Afile in my Text. But this I'll mention only, leaving the enlarging thereof to your own Meditation. The Text expresses it thus: When Christ who is our Life shall appear, then shall ye also APPEAR WITH HIM INGLORY. This is the bleffed END of a Christian's Life. And 'tis remarkable, that the Apostle, describing the Fall of Mankind, makes it consist in a loss of the Glory of God, (Sógns) Rom. 3. 23. This Glory hath been regained by Christ, and restored to the fall'in Soul. The Glory, fais he in his farewel-Prayer, Joh. 17. 22. which thou gavest me (Sozav) I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one. This Glory recovered by Christ, as it sets out the whole Image of God, fallen to decay in mankind by the first Transgression; so it really begins here to recover its Life in a true regenerate Soul. The more the Clouds of Sin are dispelled, the brighter this Divine Glory shines forth upon our horizon, and gathers strength Day by Day, till it fully appears in the Glory of the World to come. But true it is, it will never arrive to its full Brightness, except it be begun here. The very same Life begun here, will be accomplish'd there. The same which hath been hid here, will gloriously appear there; when now all the Veils of humane Infirmities and Frailties will be removed, and the glorious Infide exposed to every one's View. For tho' even now the Divine Life beraifed within us, and fuch as are born of God, are even NOW the Sons

of God, yet it doth not APPEAR here, what we shall be. But we know, that when he hall appear, we hall be like him; for me shall see him as he is, I Joh. 3. 2. Alas! how desirous is corrupted Nature to make some Figure and Appearance in this World, tho' it be but a dead Figure, without any Life and Reality, and foon dwindling away into its proper nothing. This is the deplorable State of the depraved Soul! instead of looking for a real and neverfading Good, she is all taken up with some Figures and Fashions, Ceremonies and Appearances of things. For whatever this World affords, is but a Figure of Reality, not Reality it felf. This is visible enough in the whole Courfe of a Man's Life, and particularly if we take a Survey

of his RELIGION.

How busie is every body in Maintaining their peculiar Forms and Figures, and Rites and Modes of Religion? What vaft and voluminous Books are writ upon fo empty a Subject! and with fo much fervency and strife, as if the very Vitals of Christianity were at stake, and the Life like to expire with the Form. And yet we fee. that notwithstanding all these Debates and Wranglings, the World remains corrupted, and true Religion fares hard in the midst of so many, that rise up to support it. Certainly fomething more is wanting. If we were but more concern'd to revive a Primitive Spirit, than a primitive Form, it might prove undoubtedly a step towards the Recovery of the Life of Religion, and make CHRIST more known, the very vital Principle of Piety and Religion. But whilft we are so busie in dressing up the outfide, the very Vitals die away under our Hands, and what remains of Christianity, is but a Carcass destitute of Life and Faith, of Love and Mercy, of Humility and Self-denial, of Meckness and Resignation, of Patience, and the whole Train of Divine Graces and Virtues, which are fo many Emanations of the spiritual Source, springing ing within a Christian. And after all may not a Harlot fet her self out in all the Array and Fineries of an undefiled Virgin? And may not a superficial Pretender, perform all the external Duties of Religion, and yet be void of the Life and Power thereof? Let us therefore, more endeavour after this LIFE and Power of Religion, which is so much wanting among all the Parties

and Denominations of Christendom.

I can't forget upon this Occasion, an expression of His ROYAL HIGHNESS of Bleffed Memory, who being once entertain'd with a Discourse concerning the many Ceremonies and outward Means designed for the Recovery of real Piety; and of those few that actually improved them to fuch an End; thus replied: For my part, said he, I really believe, that Faith there begins, where the Ceremony endeth. And truly it can't be otherwise! For Ceremonies and other little outward Helps, being at best but MEANS, 'tis plain, we shall never obtain the END, whilst we rest in the Means. They may begin indeed to work upon the fensitive Part, and prepare it a little for receiving in time more Spiritual Impressions; but they are not LIFE it self, nor the Vital Principle of a Christian's Work. This Character entirely belongs to JESUS CHRIST, that restoring Principle of the Life of Grace. 'Tis true, that one, who is over-bufy about the Ceremonious Part, may often make a fairer shew of Religion, than he that really possessible the Life and Power thereof. But this is but for a little while. There will be a Day wherein every thing shall be tried according to its true and intrinfick Value, and then many will find themselves mistaken in their Opinions about their own, and other Peoples Religion. How often do we cry up fuch and fuch a one, for a very good Man; for one, who doth a great deal of Good? and yet perhaps hath not the least Tincture

Tincure of this hidden Life within him. One time a Man is influenced by worldly Profit, to do some good Works. Another time he doth it, to keep up his Credit. Another time, a flavish Fear and a terrifying impression of approaching Judgments, forces some acts of a feeming Goodness from him. But, alas! in all this there is no LIFE; Christ is never at the Bottom. If there was Life, it would go on in a fweeter, readier, and more unconstrained Motion, and move equally in Prosperity and Adversity. For the the Life of Grace is branching out it felf into various effects; yet it keeps a Stock within, whereby it is constantly relieved in time of Want. Whereas a Man that doth good by the Compulsion of a false, or meerly external Principle, is like to a Merchant that is ready to break. Such a one will make all the fair shew imaginable, with the little he hath left, to maintain his Credit as long as possible; but not Trading on a sure and fubstantial Stock, the Deceit will appear upon the first Trial, and expose him the more to the Insults of his Creditors. So it is and will be, with him that offers to do good, and yet is destitute of a good Principle to act upon. Many receive the Word with loy, and feem to break out all on a fudden into good Works; but no fooner Tribulation and Perfecution arifes they are offended and fall away, Matt. 13. 21. Luk. 8. 13. Their Goodness is like a Torrent, running on for a while iwift enough; but having no Spring to fetch a supply from, foon comes to nothing, and the least heat will dry it up. On the other Hand, one that hath really a fense of an interior Life in him, will be rather shy than overforward to have his good deeds too much exposed to Peoples Eyes. For if he hath not a sufficient stock of that hidden Life to keep him low under the Praises of Men, the

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untimely breaking out might soon endanger the State o his Soul. He is afraid of receiving a Reward in this World, which he wishes to be entirely hid and laid up in God. Hence he retires always within himself from the outward Commendations of Men, and making the fear of God his Safeguard, endeavours to keep what he hath within him, free from any irregular complacency in Mens Praises, or other Pollutions, too apt to wind themselves into the best contrived Works of a Christian.

This is a Rule, which may be usefully observed, as in all Transactions of a Christian's Life, so especially in Point of Alms and Charity. Upon the whole, it feems, that the Duty of Charity is very nearly related to the hidden Life of a Christian, and as it were, the first and more genuine Offspring thereof. And truly, our dear PRINCE, was no stranger to this Precept of our Lord. The larger his Bounty was, the stricter was the Charge to keep it secret. Once he sent a Sum to a certain Foundation fet up for Educating Youth in Piety and good Manners, and hitherto supported only by Providential Gifts and Contributions of well-disposed Souls. But he was withal under a Concern how to keep it fecret. When I promised to convey it over with all Secrecy imaginable, and foon after affured him, that but Three Persons knew of the Matter; Why, said he, there is already. Two too many that know it. In Acts of Charity, he loved to move most silently. Though he was quick to relieve the Distressed, yet he did it without Noise, and was content to have his Bright-side eclipsed here, that it might shine with the greater Lustre before Him who fees in Secret. And whereas some People love to feem better than they be; he loved to be better than he seemed. He would have the Bowels of the Poor refreshed, but the Hand of the Benefactor kept . hid.

hid. And indeed, it will now be for ever hid from them. The more general and overflowing fuch a Man's Charity is, the more General is also the Sense of the Loss thereof. Alas! How few are there now, whose Charity goes beyond the Limits of their own Country! Some entirely confine it to their own House and Relations: Others extend it no farther than to their decayed Friends: Some venture a Step farther, and will take in their Country too: Some think they ought not to move beyond the Sphere of their own Sect or Party, vainly imagining this to be the Houshold of Faith, mentioned by St. Paul, Gal. 6. 10. And many, very many, 'tis to be feared, do no Charity at all. So that the Catholick Church, which they fay, they believe, must needs be of a very narrow Compass, in the Eye of such narrow-spirited Men. Therefore, I fay, that the Loss of a Person, whose Charity approached fomewhat nearer to the overflowing and extensive Love of God, affects those the more lively, who fee the deplorable Decay of universal Love in these our unhappy Days, and the Want of fuch Men, as with a largeness of Soul, might endeavour to revive a Spirit of universal Benignity in the Hearts of People, deadned by the abounding Spirit of Unbelief and Self-·love. No doubt, but Souls of fo Catholick a Love, will out-shine the Glory of many others, since they are arrived somewhat nearer to the Resemblance of God in Acts of Charity. And if they be Persons of the first Rank, who nevertheless hide their Charity from the infectious Tongues and Eyes of Flatterers, the most dangerous Enemies of Great Men, their Works will follow them in their undefiled Lustre, which too often is diminished by the excessive Applause of Men.

Let us therefore keep our Right Eye constantly fixed, upon the Preservation of this hidden Life, whenever

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the Left, moving into the great World, is engaged in the Affairs of the external Calling. For the hidden Life must still keep the Reins in its own Hand, to govern the outward Life, and to reduce it to moderation, whenever it feems to transgress the Bounds of spiritual Sobriety, and to deviate from the Soundness of Mind, so necessary for regulating a Christian's Life and Converfation. Happy is that Soul that converses much with her felf; for this is a Means to learn, how to converse also with others. He that is a constant Observer of this hidden Life, and much dwells within himself, is then most fit to take an innocent Prospect of all the more exteriour Regions of Sense and Reason, and to make them all subject to the hidden Life, as to the main and leading Principle of a Christian. And what a Happiness must it be, what a Comfort and Support under the most cutting Afflictions, if a Christian hath the eye of his Faith fo far cleared up, as to be able to trace the more hidden Foot-steps of Divine Providence? There is a fecret Spring of Comfort in this, with which the Children of God are only acquainted. 'Tis laid up for them, and kept fafe in the Hand of God against the Time of Trial and Probation; And it then flows most plentifully, when fuch Comforts as have been derived from the Creature, begin to fail. And O may the Affliction of our most Gracious QUEEN, prepare her more and more for receiving a larger Measure of a more Heavenly and Substantial Comfort! Which though it doth not much work upon the outward Senses, yet it makes its way through all the fearful Suggestions of our natural Weakness, and influences the Heart with a most tender Sense of the Paternal Love and Goodness of God towards fuch, as entirely rely upon Him.

My Beloved! Let us also endeavour to acquaint our felves more and more with Jesus Christ, called by the Apostle, OUR LIFE, tho' but little known in the Christian World now a days. For if he be ALL in ALL, as the same Apostle, Ver. 11. tells us; truly we must needs remain but very empty, if we don't draw from Him. And if the Father hath been pleased to gather together all things in Christ, as the Head of all, Eph. 1. v. 10. He must needs continue alienated from the Life of God, that doth not approach to Christ, to be gathered in, and united by him to the Father, as the only Mediator betwixt God and Man. And if we choose Christ to be our Life here, in Purifying, Sanctifying, and Cleanfing our Souls; in being Life to our Will, and Light sto the Understanding, and Love to all the Passions of the Soul; we may then fully depend upon him, that HE will be also our Life in the World to come, in Glorifying us, and changing even our vile Bodies, that they may be fashioned like unto his glorious Body, according to the Working whereby he is able, even to subdue all things unto himself. Let us never be ashamed to love and follow his Life, his Words and Deeds. For though they be but mean in the Eye of an afpiring Reason, and void of the airy Figures of humane Wit, yet they have an innate Beauty, and a profoundness hid from the Wife and Prudent, but revealed unto Babes. May the Courts of Kings and Princes be filled with the Knowledge of him, who is LIFE it felf, and their Crowns and Scepters adorn'd with the eminent Lustre of the Life of Christ! May all the Pulpits ring of it, and the Idol of a dead Morality, at last fall down! May this Life of Christ be more read in all our Devotional Books, and woven into all our Prayers and Thankfgivings! May it be taught in Schools, and inftilled into the Youth in their most tender Years! May all Houses and Families

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be perfumed with a Divine Fragrancy of a faving Know-ledge of Christ! Truly, there will be a Day, when he, whom too many now disdain to follow, will have Eyes as a Flame of Fire, and a Mouth armed with a two-edged Sword, and a Countenance, as the Sun shining in his strength, Revel. 1. 14, 16. to search hereby the Spirits of Men, and to give every one according to his Works. Then those shall be confessed by him, that have confessed him here; and those that have builded upon this Foundation, Gold, Silver, precious Stones, shall receive their Reward according to their Work.

Now to the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour, Praise and Glory, both now and for evermore. Amen.

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Now es ele Faller, Son, but she FAIr other, be all Honour, Trails and Circy, this now and for every maps. Amen.

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